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Never was a party in a worse fix than the Democratic at the present time, but, then, there was never so disreputable a party.

Both Republicans and Democrats will be pleased to have Secretary Gresham the Populist candidate for anything from United States Senator to President.

Senator Gorman has been absent from Washington for several weeks, ostensibly on account of bad health. Perhaps he will recuperate when the sugar investigation

A large majority of the coal miners who have recently been on strike will resume work to-day. The strike will continue in some localities, but as a combined movement it is ended.

John Randolph once said he would go a mile out of his way at any time to kick a sheep. The Democrats in the Senate just waited till the sheep came along and then cut its throat.

The present Congress has passed only three private pension bills, one for the relief of a daughter of a soldier of the Revolutionary war, one for a soldier of the war of 1812, and one for a Union vet-

The Sugar Refining Trust paid 20 per cent. on its common stock last year and has paid 6 per cent. so far this year. The special concessions of the Havemyer-Gorman tariff bill will enable it to pull through In great shape.

The Populist platform in Kansas is so bad that leading Democrats in that State who have hitherto favored fusion now declare that they will demand a straight Democratic ticket on a genuine Democratic platform. This means a walk-over for the Republicans of Kansas in November.

Let it be generally known before the campaign is on that the chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State finance committee and the treasurer of that committee declare that they never heard of a Sugar Trust contribution to campaign funds such as Mr. Havemyer testified to.

If the sugar schedule of the Senate shall become a law it is predicted that \$100,000,000 of gold will be drawn out of the country before Jan. 1, 1895, to purchase raw sugar before the 40 per cent. duty goes into effect. Such a run would deplete the stock in the treasury. In every respect the Senate sugar schedule is a national calamity.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times says that the two Populist Senators who voted for the trust sugar menopoly, Allen and Kyle, are in a state of mind because of the letters they are receiving from constituents condemning their action, and that they are now anxious to take the back track. If they had been men of fair intelligence they would not have been led to vote for such a meas-

When the leader of a Coxey army refuses to take \$200 to leave a city and demands \$700, threatening to turn his beggars upor its residents if the city officials failed to comply, as did "General" Kelly, at Evansville, it is high time that he and his lieutenants should be arrested and sent to jail. The leaders of hostile armies in the past have demanded large sums of money of the inhabitants of cities as the price of immunity from pillage, but the leader of organized vagrants should not be permitted to extort money from citizens under the threat of turning bummers loose to prey upon the people.

It has not been very long since the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was the best abused man in the United States; to-day he is the vindicated. When he began, singlehanded and alone, his crusade against vice in New York, and especially against the police force as the protector, partner and beneficiary of vice, he was met at once with a storm of ridicule, detraction and abuse from those who were interested in preventing an investigation. The tremendous power of Tammany was invoked to crush him. He was vilified in the press, threatened through the mails and insulted on the streets. But he kept right on until he succeeded in arousing a public sentiment that demanded an investigation. The result is before the world in the revelations now taking place. These have no parallel in history. They are simply appalling and disclose a condition of affairs far worse than Dr. Parkhurst ever charged. No man has ever done as much for New York as Dr. Parkhurst has done In bringing about this investigation and the reform which is sure to follow.

Mr. Cleveland's consul at Chemnitz, Germany, J. C. Monaghan, has sent a report about the prices of American machines in that country which appears in the Consular

ing campaign falsehood of the Democratic and free-trade press to the effect that American machinery, particularly agricultural, is sold in that country 20 or 30 per cent. cheaper than at home. He denies the statement that such is the case. The only machines which are sold cheaper in Germany than here are American patented, made in Germany, which are not protected by patents there unless the patent right is taken out at the same time that it is here. German makers get an American machine and copy it. As labor is so much cheaper in Germany than here the machine, the patent of which has been ignored, can be put on the market at a much lower price than in this country. It is hoped that this refutation of a venerable Democratic falsehood by a Cleveland consul will be noted by Mr. Voorhees, other Democratic orators and the Democratic press.

ATTITUDE OF INDIANA MINERS. The action of the State convention of

miners in repudiating the Columbus agree-

ment, though not altogether unexpected,

is much to be regretted, because it places

the miners in the position of repudiating an agreement which they were in honor bound to abide by and commits them to a line of action which can only end in failure. What are the facts? The Indiana miners were represented at the Columbus conference along with those of other States by the officers of the general union and by their special representative. These officers and representatives had full power to act for the miners and to bind them by any settlement or agreement they might see fit to make. That is what they were there for. By electing them and clothing them with the power to attend such a conference the miners virtually agreed to abide by their action. When the members of an organization send officers and delegates to represent them in a conference involving conflicting interests with a view of settling disputed points, everybody has a right to assume that the settlement will be accepted as binding. If it is not, where is the use of holding conferences or making agreements? Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the Columbus conference had resulted in the adoption of a scale of wages satisfactory to the miners throughout the country and to all the operators except those in Indiana. Suppose the miners in this State had been willing to accept it but the operators had not, and that the latter had repudiated it and refused to pay the scale. Would not the miners have been justly indignant? They would have declared that the operators had gone into the conference with an understanding that the result was to be binding on all concerned, and, now, because the scale did not sult them, they went back on the action of their own representatives. That is just what the Indiana miners are doing now. If they did not want to be bound by a scale that was satisfactory to the miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio they should not have gone into the conference with that understanding, but, having done so, they should abide by the agreement. Not to do so is dishonorable. How can the miners expect the operators or the public to have confidence in any agreement they may make if they repudiate this one? How can they expect to get honorable men to act as their officers and representatives if they refuse to be bound by their acts? The Journal is not arguing that the Columbus agreement gives the Indiana miners as much as they ought to have. Probably it does not. They ought to have fair living wages, and it is doubtful if the Columbus agreement gives them such wages. But the agreement was made by their representatives, authorized and empowered to make it, and as honorable men they are bound Second, if the Indiana miners repudiate

the Columbus agreement and decide to continue the strike they will enter on a line of action which can only end in failure. The miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and some other States have accepted the Columbus scale and will go to work at once. This breaks the strike and insures a supply of coal. The new scale is satisfactory to the Indiana operators, and they can get men to work under it. If their former employes will not do so they will hire new men, white or black, and set them to work. They have a right to do it, and nothing can prevent them. The law will protect them in the exercise of this right and, if necessary, the entire force of the State will be called into action to enforce it. If the miners undertake to continue the strike and prevent men from going to work they can make some trouble, but they will utterly fail to carry their point and in the end they will have to yield to the power of the law, and perhaps be punished for violating it. The law cannot compel them to accept the Columbus scale, but it will not permit them to use violence to prevent others from doing so, and if the operators choose to bring in new men the law will protect them in their rights. In these circumstances, if the Indiana miners will consider the subject dispassionately, they must see that any attempt on their part to continue the strike in this State is bound to end in failure. The strike is practically ended, and if Indiana miners are wise they will recognize the fact. They should return to work and do what they can towards bringing about a state of general prosperity that will justify them in asking for an increase of wages, with some prospect of getting it. At present there

CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE. On the 6th of November next forty-two of the forty-four States in the Union will elect members of Congress. Thus in less than five months there will be a new House of Representatives. The paramount issue in those elections will be the tariff question. In fact, it will be practically the only issue, as all others will hinge on that. The hard times will cut a large figure in the elections, but in the popular mind that is identical with the tariff question, which will, in like manner, absorb or overshadow every other issue,

Since the present Congress was elected, now nearly twenty months ago, the country has experienced in advance something of the effects of such a tariff as the Democrats are trying to pass. The experience has been disastrous beyond the the question of the payment of the militia.

Reports for June, which refutes the stand- power of language to describe or figures | All Republicans, and most Democrats who to compute. It has been such an experience as the oldest man now in business cannot recall the like of, and such as the youngest man now in business will recall when he is old and gray-headed as without a parallel. The result has been a tremendous reaction in popular opinion on the tariff question. If the election of November, 1892, was a popular verdict in favor of what Democrats then called "tariff reform" there cannot be a particle of doubt that public sentiment has undergone a complete and radical change. The Congress now sitting in Washington is not a representative body. It is as entirely out of touch with the people on the tariff question as if it had been elected before the war. A reincarnated confederate Congress would not be more so. The people have omitted no opportunity during the last year to signify their change of front on the tariff question and their desire that the present law shall not be repealed nor materially modified. By an uninterrupted series of elections, State and municipal, they have declared as plainly as possible that they are sick and tired of the tariff agitation and that they desire a return of the prosperity that

prevailed before this Congress was elected. In view of these facts, why should not Congress refer the tariff question to the people? In less than five months, as has been said, they will elect a new Congress. If the result of that election should be on a line with those which have occurred during the past year it will be conclusive that they do not want any material charge in the present tariff. The wisest, the most patriotic and the most democratic thing Congress could do would be to recognize the fact that as now constituted it is not a truly representative body and relegate the tariff question to the people to be settled by them at the

A WORD TO THE FAITHFUL.

The reports which a number of Republicans from different sections of Indiana bring regarding the political situation are of the most cheering character. Republican purpose is not weakening, and the popular disgust over the results of Clevelandism is not decreasing. The Populists are active, but where they make converts they will come from the disgruntled Democracy in the proportion of four to one. These are very encouraging reports, and yet they may involve one element of danger-a danger which comes from overconfidence. If such reports should lead Republicans to conclude that it is not necessary to put forth the fullest exertion to win, they are worse than a device of the enemy. If, because of these hopeful conditions, Republicans who are wont to be party missionaries in their localities conclude that this is a summer of vacation from political work, they will find themselves the victims of delusion when the votes shall have been counted in November. The same watchfulness and effort are needed every year. There are men who must be looked after and instructed. This is specially important this season, because hard times have given courage to the calamityites, who this year are calling themselves Populists. They have a new set of lifes and fallacies, and they will seek well-meaning men who desire to do right and make them converts. Their literature is most pernicious because it is designed to array one element against another and to present remedies for existing evils which, if adopted, would make the situation much worse than it is. There is but one remedy for hard times, and that is full employment for men and money. To employ both it is necessary that the American market should be preserved for American producers, the wage-earners in every capacity, the farmers and the man who can control capital. The present duty of every faithful and earnest Republican is to look after these sowers of tares. Local committees, the Lincoln leagues and the earnest precinct Republican can do this before the campaign becomes active, and by so doing can add thousands to the Republican vote in November. There never was a season when earnest Republican personal effort could be so effective, or when it was more a Republican duty. To-day overconfidence is our danger.

BE NOT TROUBLED.

Somebody in this city has been to the trouble, this hot weather, to write a special for the Louisville Times a column in length, over which five headlines are placed, regarding the imagined difficulties surrounding the payment of the militia which Governor Matthews has called out to preserve order. It sets forth that it is a penal offense for the Auditor to draw his warrant on the treasury or for the Treasurer to pay a warrant that is drawn to meet expenses outside of that for which money is appropriated. The writer says there are several good reasons why the Auditor would be careful to follow the law in this case, since his action must be indersed by the Legislature, which, if Republican or Democratic, would indorse his action and vote the money. But there is a danger, and it

But the campaign is yet to be fought. and if the Populists, who have taken the side of the strikers and denounced the Governor for calling out the miliua, should hold the balance of power in the Legisla-ture, they could make the situation very uncomfortable for a State officer who was even guilty of a technical violation of the

Great Scott! Have Green Smith and his newspaper writers come to the conclusion that he and his kind have so disgusted the people of Indiana that his gerrymander will turn to the advantage of the Populists to the extent that there will not be Democrats enough with the Republicans to outvote the Populists in the Assembly, since "balance of power" in such a case means a clear majority in both branches? The writer goes on to say that Attorneygeneral Smith holds that the counties must pay, and generally refers to Green Smith as a dangerous obstacle in the way of paying the militia. Now, Alonzo Green Smith may be a great personage in Kentucky, where he is not known, but here he is famous only as the most insatiable of fee-grabbers.

The Journal trusts that its Kentucky neighbors will not agitate themselves over

are not soreheads, approve the action of Governor Matthews, and they so far approve his course that they will not see him embarrassed regarding the payment of the militia. A great Governor of Indiana, in a season of gravest peril, ignored the Legislature and borrowed money by the million. Lawabiding people will not permit Governor Matthews to be embarrassed by the Green Smith factionists.

In his message to Congress of Dec. 5 1893, Mr. Cleveland discussed the tariff question with his usual platitudinous ponderosity. After urging upon his party the imperative duty of tariff reform and the necessity of bringing relief to the people

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congressional committee embody ng tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result o much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conlitions will permit.

This indorsement of the Wilson bill advance of its introduction in the House committed the President to that measure, and the bill passed the House as an administration measure. If the President approved the Wilson bill how can he approve the Senate bill, which differs from it fundamentally in principle and in many important respects? He can only do so on the ground that it is a political necessity for the Democrats to pass some kind of a tariff bill.

No editorial utterance by an Indianapolis paper afforded the people of the city so much genuine amusement as that of the News of last Monday, when it railed at the people for not ratifying its decrees at the polls relative to the school commissioners. "Mark Twain never wrote anything so funny," was the remark of one citizen. Voters clipped the editorial and carried it about to read and reread to their friends. Never did the News come so near convulsing the whole town with laughter. All day Tuesday public expectation was on the watch for another such article, and the News never so disappointed her patrons when no further utterance on the subject appeared. The trouble is that the public is too exacting when it expects a newspaper to make such a spectacle of itself day after day. It is not in the nature of things, or even of the News, to do that, and it must not be expected of her. Since that Monday afternoon she has been silent on the subject, probably in amazement that the schools were in session the next day as

The death of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge makes a peer of his eldest son and probably ends what would otherwise be a successful professional career. Mr. Bernard Coleridge is a rising lawyer with an excellent practice, which he must now abandon to become a member of the House of Lords. The income of his late father's estate is said to be less than \$10,000 a year, and as this is utterly inadequate to maintain the dignity and rank of a peer the new Lord Coleridge will have reason to regret his social promotion.

The taking of a Populist editor from his wife, and, after putting a "Mother Hubbard" on him, compelling him to march through the streets, as was done in a Kansas city, simply because he opposed the indorsement of the woman suffrage provision in the State convention, will not win friends for the Populists or woman suf-

There are those malicious persons who assert that ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, made for the Populist camp when he heard that Mrs. Lease received \$50 for every speech. But persons who would pay to listen to Mrs. Lease could not be hired to listen to St. John.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

More Information. Tommy-Paw, what is the "sweating sys-

Mr. Figg-I don't know exactly, but it filled with hostility to that which makes has something to do with the troubles of

The Cheerful Idlot Again. "I lost my best friend the other day, said the cheerful idiot.

"Indeed? Who was that?" asked the sympathetic man. "Myself. I was out hunting and lost myself in the woods."

Not an Unmixed Evil. "Willie has taken to smoking cigarettes," said Mrs. Closegrip, to her lord and master, when he came home from the office.

"All right," growled the old man, "let him smoke 'em if he wants to. Cigarettes are cheap, and he won't be outgrowing his clothes so fast."

Historical Discussion. Mrs. Wickwire-Wasn't it Shakespeare

who said that "the apparel oft proclaims the man," or something of the sort? Mr. Wickwire-I don't remember, but probably you are right. I suppose they had clothes loud enough to make proclamations in his day the same as now.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Bishop John M. Walden, Methodist, began life by working on an Ohio river flatboat for 50 cents a day. A man versed in languages heard ten different tongues spoken while he walked across the Brooklyn bridge the other day. Mme. Modjeska has been offered the direction of the National Theater of Poland and may accept that position, which is one of great honor.

The Princess of Wales has sent a birthday gift in the form of a shilling for every past birthday to Mrs. Sarah Thomas, aged 106, the oldest lady in Wales.

A Washington newspaper man says he has learned the secret of keeping comfortable in hot weather. It is simply to eat no meat before sunset. He says he has followed the rule for years and knows it answers the purpose.

at Buckingham Palace. On the walls were placed a number of gold shields which were purchased by George IV and which were mounted on crimson stands. George Peabody Wetmore, who will succeed Mr. Dixon as United States Senator from Rhode Island, is forty-eight years of

age and has twice been Governor of the

State. He is a man of wealth, a thorough

Several wagon loads of gold and silver

plate were used at the recent State concert

protectionist and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, who was for several years president of the Lowell Humane Society, tried to buy a horse in Boston the other day, but was told at every place he visited that it was next to impossible to obtain an animal with an "undocked" tail. "Then," said the

Governor, "I will walk." There has recently been some dispute as to the authorship of the song. "The Vacant Chair." which has been sung all over the world for nearly thirty years. The Watchman, of Boston, says that it was written by the Hon. Henry S. Washburn, in memory of Lieut. J. William Grout, who was shot in the retreat from Ball's Bluff. The song was first printed in the Worcester

Oscar Wilde's taste in dress, especially in the use of jewelry, is still that of an exquisite. He wears three rings on his left hand and one on his right, while his wrist is ornamented with a chain bracelet of solid gold, to which a neart-shaped locket Smith will resume as autocratic a sway is attached. He wears red, yellow and as they ever enjoyed in the days of Brigblue ties of great size, and his general ham Young. Cannon knows every detail of

appearance makes him one of the most conspicuous men seen on the streets of Lon-

Roast, bake, broil, As we totter in town to and fro; And oh, for one blast of a blizzard's breath From the land of perpetual snow! -New York Morning Journal.

If a woman a bicycle may bestride And none have a word to say Against it, why can't she on horseback

If she please, in a similar way?

-New York Press. SHREDS AND PATCHES.

About the only a chance a poor gas consumer has is to burn with indignation. -Plain Dealer.

Ethel-He is connected with you in some way by marriage, isn't he? Robert-Yes. He married my flance.-Tit-Bits. Young Jefferson-You look sweet enough to kiss in that dress. Elaine-I have several more just like it-Brooklyn Life.

Between the campaign and the sweet girl graduates these must be trying times for Colonel Breckinridge—Detroit Tribune. After yesterday's disgraceful affair we can never be anything more than a sister to the Washington baseball team .- Wash-

ington Post. The funniest things in contemporary humor are the explanations of baseball managers why their clubs did not win.-Baltimore American. Between trying to teach the Indian and

trying to teach the Democrats this country is indeed having a time of it-Philadelphia North American. It is getting so that statesmen cannot make a little money on the side without

risk of having their delicate constitutions jarred.-Kingston Freeman. This is the time of year when the good little boy comes home and explains to his mother that his very wet hair is due to perspiration.-Philadelphia Record. An Eastern paper says raw apples eaten persistently at meals will cure the liquor

habit. The information comes opportunely, Apples are now only \$25 a barrel.—Chicago Tribune.

MILITIA AND STRIKES. Tendency to Use State Soldiers Against Labor Rioters Is Growing.

Springfield Republican. The coal strikes have served to show more convincingly than ever that the militia's chief use is that of suppressing violence and protecting property during labor wars. Not so very long ago the na-tional guard was regarded as a body whose chief office was to serve as a nucleus for defense against foreign invasion or organized insurrection against the government and that office it admirably performs; but its only real use, in the prolonged absence of foreign war or domestic rebellion, has come to partake more of the police than of the strictly military function.

Within two years, beginning at Home-stead in the early summer of 1892, the militia has been called upon for service with a frequency that is unprecedented in our history, and in nearly every case that we recall a strike of some sort has been the occasion of the summons. After Homestead came the concentration of the New York militia at Buffalo at the time of the railroad strike, and in that year also the Tennessee militia was engaged against miners, while in Idaho the service of regulars was required against the min-ers because of the inefficiency of the national guard of that young common wealth. During the recent coal strikes at least five States have had militia in service, and, summing up, it appears that during the past two years troops have been or dered into the field in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Idaho, Kansas and Colorado, and perhaps in some other States. In both Kansas and Colorado the militia has been ordered out twice at least during the given period, once in both States on account of labor troubles and again by reason of political conflicts between antagonistic branches of the State governments. These facts show convincingly the uses of the militia at the present time and indicate unerringly its chief uses in the future. Granted that foreign wars are unlikely, it is evident that the national guard will serve as the State's strong arm in repressing the disorder, violence and anarchy that seem unavoidably incident to the uprisings of great bodies of wage earners against their

For reasons we have frequently alluded to, this condition is much to be deplored in a country like the United States. The wageearners are not unlikely to become hostile to the militia, regarding it as a weapon in the hands of adverseries. It will be difficult to convince them of the wrongfulness of such an attitude when the soldiery is employed so frequently and almost invariably against themselves. To be sure, it is their own violence and disregard for law that compels the use of the militia, but violence and disregard for law are logical results of the strike as a weapon for the enforcement by laborers of their economic demands. The strike is intrinsically an economic wrong upon society, but so long as wage earners regard it as their only weapon against employers, they will be

But while the militia may incur the hatred of labor organizations, there seems to be no other way out. Violence and all forms of lawlessness must be suppressed and we seem to have no force that can perform that work so quickly and effect-ually as the militia. Sheriffs in the majority of cases might quell disturbances and riot, prevent destruction of property and protect life if they acted with sufficient energy and determination, but the weakness of the average sheriff against bodies of desperate men like striking miners has been demonstrated again and again; and even were these officials chosen with simple reference to their ability to cope with mobs they cannot prevail when lawlessness assumes widespread dimensions, as it has done so often within the past two years. Experience seems to show, furthermore, flames the passions of the mob of strikers and excites their desire for a physical struggle. On the other hand, the uniformed soldlery, with its precise discipline, sugthe inexorable movement machine, and more perfectly symbolizing law, tends to subdue a mo without bloodshed or the striking of a blow. A conspicuous instance of the difference between the effect of a sheriff's posse and the militia was seen at Homestead, and again the past week at Cripple Creek, Col. In the latter case the militia was used to prevent a bloody conflict between the sheriff's men and the miners, and, having accomplished this, the militia general commanding succeeded in arranging an armistice which resulted in the settlement of the strike. If the militia were used with greater celerity in all cases of violence or incipient anarchy, there would be less loss of life and property than under the present system, which requires the sheriff to first attempt to maintain order; but in using militia more quickly it would necessarily be used more frequently, and that would have the effect of annihilating strikes as a weapon of industrial warfare and of placing the wage-earning classes, in their own opinion, under the heel of a military des-

The situation, as we have analyzed it is seen to be enveloped in fog and dark-ness. The tendency to use soldiers against strikers grows stronger every year, and the logical effect of such use is to destroy the power of the strike, and the strike, as admit, is an economic atrocity; but, on the other hand, the frequent use of soldiers in labor troubles is deplorable in a free republic, and while the strike may be an economic atrocity, it is the only forceful weapon wage-earners have, under the present industrial organization, for use against employers who may try to depress their economic condition. If we admit that the strike is doomed to annihilation, as it seems to be, are we prepared to grant to the wage-earners something in its place? If we are optimistic we must be content with the faith that the forces now working so mysteriously will lead to a higher strikes, and where the militia's chief function will not be that of suppressing them.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Utah Mormons Said to Be Increasing in Numbers and Influence. Washington Star.

"The people of the East who imagine that the members of the Mormon Church have given up a single lota of the tenets and practices of their belief are wide of the mark," said Robert E. Yewell, of Og-den, at the Ebbitt House last night. "While polygamy is not indulged in as openly as heretofore, it nevertheless flourishes all over the Territory, and the priesthood of the Mormon Church has just as tenacious a hold upon the people. There are thirty thousand men enrolled in the priesthood in Utah, and each one of them has definite duties to perform. Old President Woodruff, who is nearly seventy years old and nearing his end, despite his rugged appearance, is a religious enthusiast who is strong his faith and devotes himself to its iritual advancement, but under the lead of his undoubted successor, George Q. Cannon, who was for many years the delegate from Utah in Congress, and who is easily the ablest man in the Mormon Chuck you will find that the followers of Joseph

the church, and will use his knowledge to advance its interests and his own ambition in every direction. During the past few years President Woodruff has devoted most of his time to being baptized. You see, one of the most curious customs of Mormon Church is baptism for the

"The Mormons believe that if one of their saints assumes the name and goes through the ceremony of immersion for a dead relative who passed away before the angel Moroni appeared to Joseph Smith and gave the world an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of the new dispen-sation the soul of the deceased in question will be made spotless in its spiritual abode and relieved from any blemishes that might hitherto have interfered with its enjoyment of heavenly happiness. President Woodruff has been baptized for no less than three thousand of these dead relatives, and in his own person has been immersed as a proxy for every President of the United States who died before Smith had his alleged interview with the angel that I mentioned just now, and, while the saints bought large tracts of land in Mexico several years ago to which their followers might flee in the evil days to come, they had no more idea of giving up their grasp on Utah than I have of jumping off the Washington monument.

THE RAINMAKERS.

Successes They Claim to Have Achieved in Kansas.

Topeka Capital. It is getting to be a very difficult feat to distinguish between the natural and the artificial. In years gone by, when the parched earth was revived with bounteous showers and the heated spirit of man found that with which to cool himself, he straightway offered up thanks to an all-wise and far-seeing Providence that had so mercifully befriended him, but now things are changed. Many people may actually have been so misguided as to return thanks to powers above for the much-needed rains of the latter part of last week, but they were, apparently, mistaken Artificial appliances, it is claimed, have

in reality should be rendered the Rock Island rainmakers. C. B. Jewell, H. Hutchison and W. W. Larue, who have had the matter in charge, for the Rock Island, returned to this city from the southwestern portion of the State yesterday afternoon. Broad, jubilant smiles stole constantly over their countenances, and everything seemed joyful and beautiful

again stolen a march on nature, and thanks

to them. Seriously, to say that they are pleased with their success would hardly ex-W. W. Larue had an outfit at Peabody, H. Hutchinson one at Caldwell, and C. B. Jewell, the general manager, was at Weilington. These various outfits commenced

work at 8 o'clock Friday morning, and within thirty-three hours at the outside rain fell at all three places. Not little showrs of no practical value to the farmer, hearty, full-grown rains which had passed the age of knickerbockers and aspired to the dignity of manhood. In fact, it is said to be the heaviest fall in the memory of the proverbial "oldest inhabitant." Some 39-15 inches fell at Peabody; 11/2 inches at Caldwell, and about two inches

The center of the storm seems to have been at Peabody, and Mr. Larue reports that no rain fe at all ten miles west of that place. From Peabody it swept on east, gathering up on the way the showers generated at Caldwell and Wellington, and coming to the eastern part of the State pretty well spread out, which accounts, according to the rainmakers, for the lessening of the fall. Around the place where the rainmakers were working the breadth of the country covered was less than thirty miles, while the entire northeastern portion of the State secured a good fall. erything seems to be in favor of the idea that these rains were produced as these gentlemen state, as the Weather Bureau had predicted clear and dry weather for that portion of the country at the identical time the clouds began to form,

To say Pcabody people are joyful over the result is putting it mildly. When the outfits first showed up there people wore long faces, and everything seemed to show another poor crop, but it is not so now. The farmers are smiling and happy, and the crop prospects for that region are brighter than they have been for many

The rain-making machine will remain in this city for a day or so, and then go into the neighborhood of Des Moines, Ia., where the farmers feel themselves in need of a little aqueous refreshment. The work has been so successful that the gentlemen connected with it feel assured that their operations are now beyond an experimental stage. The Rock Island people also are extremely well pleased with the work.

THE LABOR CHURCH.

What It Is and the Work It Is Doing in Great Britain. Boston Transcript.

The Labor Church in England is one of the most interesting and important out-By one who knows it well the Labor Church has been defined as an organized effort to develop the religious life inherent in the labor movement, and to give to that movement a higher inspiration and a sturdier independance in the great work of personal and social regeneration that lies before it. It has been further defined as a religious movement intended for no special classes or sects. It has a part of its creedif it can be said to have a creed-the statements that each man is free to develop his own relations to the power that brought him into being; that labor can be emancipated only as men learn to obey the economic and moral laws of God; and that the development of personal character and the improvement of social conditions are essential to man's emancipation from moral and social bondage. The call of the Labor Church has been said to be "a call to men everywhere to become God's fellow workers in the era of reconstruction on which we

have entered. So much for theory. In practice the La-bor Church is already a recognized force among the workingmen of England. The Central Association has its headquarters at Manchester, and there are branches at Bradford, Sheffield, Bolton, Halifax, Birmingham, Leeds and several other places. It is obligatory on each branch to be selfporting from the outset, and there is an annual branches. The Manchester church holds its meetings in a large music hall, which is decorated for the occasion with such mottoes as "God is Our King." "God and Liberty." The hall on Sunday afternoon is usually crowded with intelligent-looking workingmen and women, not a few of whom take their children with them. the musical part of the service the Labor Church hymn book is used, and all the congregation join heartily in the singing. Before the address readings are rom the works of such writers as Whitman, Emerson and Lamennais, The address, usually an hour in length, is semi-religious as well as practical. If the speakers are not always strictly orthodox in their views, in selecting them care is taken that they shall not be men whose ideas tend too far in the other direction. The large audiences are said to be remarkably attentive and devout, and from their character it cannot be doubted that the Labor Church attracts and interests many men and women who otherwise would not attend religious services.

Bible classes, prayer meetings charities are a part of the work of the Labor Church, and it publishes a monthly we have, both in Boston and Lynn, churches which are practical-though not organic-branches of the Labor Church. There is perhaps less room in this country than in England for a church of this kind. which, according to one of its founders, 'appeals especially to those who have abandoned the traditional religion of the day without having found satisfaction in abandoning religion altogether," this country are less hampered than in England by the demands of a traditional religion. Yet the Labor Church might become an immense power here in training men-both workmen and employers-to the right ethical view of the many puzzling questions of the so-called labor movement.

Socialism in Switzerland. European Edition New York Herald.

The Socialists in Switzerland have just experienced a defeat which they will not quickly forget, and which is of considerable importance. By 227,000 votes to 69,000 the nation has refused to inscribe upon the Constitution the right of the people to have work provided for them, which was the stalking horse of the Socialists in 1848, and which is still included in the programme of the party in many countries. It is interesting to note that in Switzerland, the country of freedom carried to extremes, such an overwhelming majority should have been found ready to make the Socialists understand that, although "the right to work" may be all very well in theory, it cannot be regarded as a possible element of practical legislation.

The Cat as a Cause of Insomnia.

Medical Record. An ingenious Brooklyn statistician estimates that United Brooklyn has over 100,000 cats, of which more than one-half are unsheltered. He considers it as a conservative estimate that 10 per cent, of the one million inhabitants of that city are kept awake at night by the howling of the 100,000. This makes one case of insomnia per cat, and leads one to the conclusion that Brooklyn is a very sleepless city. If cats and insomnia prevail with equal virulence in other cities it would follow that there are six million cats and six million cases of insomnia in America. Yet no notice is taken of this pathogenic factor by systematic writers on sleep.